Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favou him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT

Newport, August 24.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAMES GOULD, o. Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, *Executrix.*

Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
300 quintals codfish
4 hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown sugar.
10 do. Doolittle's Soap.
200 bushels Barley
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
2000 wt. cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthern ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

NOW LANDING,

And for Sale at Store No. 2, Perry' Wharf.

75 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugars
A L S O,
5 bales cotton.
5 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bbls. Turpentine
20 casks spirits Turpentine
5000 wt Carolina Hams
10 bbls. Varnish.
100 do. Tar.
50 do. Rosin.

Apply to
THURSTON & NEWMAN.

Newport, June 27.

THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN,

Have just received and for sale at No. 3, Langley's Wharf.

70 Hhds. West-India Rum, of a superior quality.
1000 wt. Coffee.
25 bales Upland cotton.

Together with a quantity of Naval Stores bacon, Hams, Flour, &c.

Newport, July 2.

BANK STOCK.

SEVEN shares in the capital stock of the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, for sale, if applied for immediately.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury

Newport, July 10.

FOR SALE,

A SULKEY, in good order, with a plated harness. Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 1[illegible].

Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, has now offered to them one of the best places which the country affords in the eccentric works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narraganset bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lot, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Thurber*, of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A FOSTER.

Coventry, June 10

20,000 dlls.

AND NO DEDUCTION.

HARVARD COLLEGE
LOTTERY,
Seventh Class.

WILL commence drawing in Boston the 23d inst. and presents a rich repast of High Prizes for those who buy Tickets.—Try once more.—Perhaps this time you may get the High Prize.—It is worth the experiment.—Leave orders at the same Office where 15,000 Dollars was lately obtained for $ 5, and you may become immensely rich.

Present original price of Harvard College Tickets—Whole $ 5—Halves 2 62—Quarters 1 37—But on the 14th will rise to $ 5 50

J. C. SHAW.

Newport. Sept. 11.

100,000 dlls

MAY be obtained by the purchase of One number in the 2d Class of *Susquehanna Canal* LOTTERY, Which will commence drawing in Baltimore on the 28th inst.—Orders for the above Tickets received at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of

J. C. SHAW.

Present price, Wholes $ 11—Halves 5 73—Quarters $ 3—but on account of the very great demand for them, will soon rise.

Newport, Sept 11.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by *Samuel Cooke*, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 30 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIE, in Portsmouth, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.

Newport, June 19.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION

On SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1812, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court.

ALL the right, title and interest of *Philip Crandall*, late of the town and county of Newport, deceased, intestate, in a certain lot of Land and the Dwelling-House thereon standing, situate on Easton's point, in said Newport, being the late residence of said deceased.—Conditions at the time of sale.

MARGARET CRANDALL, *Adm'x.*

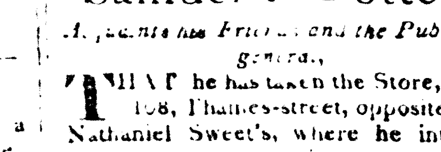
Newport, Sept. 10.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL, but good FARM on Conanicut, late the property of *Daniel Holloway*, deceased, containing about Thirty Acres. Possession will be given the next spring.—Five Hundred Dollars must be paid down, and for the remainder, collateral security may be given.—Apply to

MARY BABCOCK.

Newport, April 26.



Samuel J Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.		
Superfine	do.	Castors.
Common	do.	Do.
Patent elastic silk		Hats.
Plated and Wool		Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 15.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred wt of excellent TWINE.—Enquire at Factory Store, No. 3, PERRY'S Wharf.

Newport, July 24.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy.
4 Hogsheads Rum.
10 barrels Gin.
1 Pipe Wine.
3 seroons Spanish Indigo.
20 Logs Mahogany.
20,000 Havanna Segars.
20 boxes sperm Candles.
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
2 cases Canton Crapes.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, May 2[illegible].

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

HAS added to his former stock, fashionable Imperial stuffs, dorgen; women's summer coats and pantaloons fancy Vestings; silk florentines; mandarin crape; white jean; cotton cassimere; patent nankeen.—On hand, real superfine black, blue, fashionable green, mixt and other Broadcloths; best superblack, blue, drab and mixt Cassimeres, with an assortment of trimmings; all of which he will sell as low fo cash as can be purchased in Town.

Newport, May 30.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every desciption. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactouy in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or othe shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measrues, at the shortest notice

He retuns his thanks to his customers for therpatronage he has hitherto received, and flattes himself, by the exetions he has made to pocue good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

\. All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

Abraham Sherman,

OFFERS for sale at his store, No 155, Thames-street, the following Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or approved credit, viz:—

20 bags Upland cotton.
20 boxes Chocolate.
5 chests Hyson } TEAS.
5 do. hyson-skin }
1[illegible] do. souchong }
2000 wt. excellent coffee.
200 do. Loaf Sugar.
10 bales cassia.
6 Hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold at wholesale and retail

Likewise, A handsome assortment of European, India and American Goods, as usual.

Newport, April 30.

TO LET,

THE upper or lower part of a very convenient House for a small family, situated in Thames-street.—Possession given the 1st of October.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Sept. 10.

TO WEAVERS.

WANTED, to engage 10 or 15 Weavers, to whom constant employment will be given.—Apply to

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, June 12.

Marshal's Notices.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
District of RHODE-ISLAND, sc.

PURSUANT to sundry Warrants from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the District Court for the District aforesaid, I do hereby give public notice that the following informations have been filed before the said Judge, namely:—

An Information by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the District of Newport, in said District of Rhode-Island, in behalf of the United States of America, &c., against the schooner TWO BROTHERS, of Guilford in Connecticut, SHADRACH HOYT late Master, together with her tackle apparel and furniture and her Cargo on board—seized within the District of Newport, for an alledged violation of the Laws of the U S.

An Information by WILLIAM ELLERY Esq Collector of the Customs for the District of Newport, in said District of Rhode-Island, in behalf of the United States of America, against the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Newport, *Edward C Gardner* late Master, with her tackle apparel, furniture and boats, together with her Cargo on board, seized within the District of Newport, for an alledged violation of the Laws of the U S.

And Trial will be had on each of the foregoing Informations, at the District Court to be holden at NEWPORT, within and for the District of Rhode-Island, on the third TUESDAY of October inst. of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly

Given under my hand at Providence, this 2d day of Oct A. D 1812

EBENEZER K DEXTER, *Marshal.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
District of Rhode-Island, sc.

PURSUANT to a Warrant from the Hon DAVID L. BARNES, Esq Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid I do hereby give public notice, that the following Libel has been filed before the said Judge, namely

A Libel b JOSHUA BARNEY, Commander of the private armed schooner *Rossie*, of and belonging to Baltimore, in the District of Maryland, in behalf of himself, and the owners, officers and crew of the said private armed Vessel, against the Ship *JEANIE*, whereof *Andrew Stewart* was late Master, her tackle apparel and furniture, and stores, goods, wares and merchandize, on board the same—the said Ship JEANIE and appurtenances and cargo, as aforesaid, belonging as is alledged by the said Libellants to the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof—having been captured by the said JOSHUA BARNEY, commander of the said private armed Schooner Rossie on the high seas, pursuant to a Commission from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said ship or Vessel and appurtenances as aforesaid, the said Joshua Barney, commander as aforesaid hath brought into the Port of Newport, within the district aforesaid.

And Trial will be had on the foregoing Libel, at a Special District Court to be holden at the Dwelling House of the said *David Leonard Barnes*, in Providence, in said District, on the third Monday of October inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons interested, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly

Given under my hand at Providence the 3d day of October. A D 1812

EBENEZER K. DEXTER, *Marshal.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
District of Rhode-Island, sc.

PURSUANT to a Warrant from the Hon *DAVID L. BARNES* Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I do hereby give public notice, that the following Libel has been filed before the said Judge, namely

A Libel of JOSHUA BARNEY Commander of the private armed schooner Rossie, of and belonging to Baltimore, in the district of Maryland, in behalf of himself and the owners, officers and crew of the said private armed vessel, against the following goods, wares and merchandize, on board the Ship EUPHRATES, whereof was Master, *Nash De Costa*, viz—272 bales 65 trunks, 77 cases, 41 boxes, 175 casks, 75 bundles shovels, 215 bundles pans 1 crate, 20 bundles steel 3 baskets stones and 6 anvils.—All the before mentioned bales trunks, cases, boxes, casks, bundles, crates and baskets, and their contents, as is alledged by the said libellants, belonging to the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof and having been captured by the said *Joshua Barney*, commander of the said private armed schooner, on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the United States under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said goods, wares and merchandize the said *Joshua Barney*, commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the Port of Newport, within the District aforesaid.

And Trial will be had on the foregoing Libel, at a special District Court to be holden at the Dwelling-House of the said *David Leonard Barnes*, in Providence, in said District, on the third Monday of October inst at X o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons interested, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Providence this 3d day of Oct A D 1812

EBENEZER K. DEXTER, *Marshal.*

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Sept. 30, 1812.

THE creditors of JOHN BAKER of Newport in the county of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday of October next then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors ought not to be granted. SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry

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FRESH FLOUR.

[illegible]0 Bbls. Superfine Flour, 1st quality.
[illegible]0 do. do. 2d do.

Just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, August 1[illegible]

On Wednesday

THE DRAWING

OF the *Great Harvard College Lottery* commenced at Boston, and will be completed in a few weeks.—The Highest Prize is

20,000 dlls.

☞ *A few Whole Tickets and Quarters* (Warranted Undrawn) *may be obtained if immediate application is made at the Office of*

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

The Grand Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 2d.

COMMENCES drawing in Baltimore, on the 28th of this month, among the Prizes, are

TWO of

30,000 dlls.

2	of	$20,000
2	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
2	of	3,000, &c &c.

Present price of Tickets, Wholes 11 Dollars—Quarters 3 dollars, but will soon rise. ☞ *Apply at the Office of* ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

Newport, Sept. 25.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS handsome and cheap, among which are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, elegant white Sattin, lealock, slate and light colour'd Canton Crapes, silk shawls, black bombazett, extra long white kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co

Newport, Feb. 14

Painter's Colours, Linseed Oil, &c.

UNDERWOOD & STEVENS,

Painters and Glaziers—No. 118, Thames-street.

HAVE for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS, dry, or ground in Oil, of the first quality, and at the most reduced prices.

Their distant customers are informed, by sending the dimensions or description of whatever they may have to Paint, a suitable and sufficient quantity of Paints will be put up at the shortest notice

Newport, March 20.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens

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CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JOHN DEBLOIS & SAUNDERS BREESE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public that they have formed Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of

DEBLOIS & BREESE,

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Church street, next north of Gov. Martin's

Where they offer for sale, (at as low a rate as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY at wholesale and retail.

N B They will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, April 3 1812.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of *James Freyman*, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice. That six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose, at any time within said period

ANTHONY WILBOUR } *Com'rs*
JEDEDIAH IRISH. }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH N AUSTIN, *Adm'r*

Newport, August 20.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *Charlotte*, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and otherwise behaved herself in an unbecoming manner—I hereby forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

PRINCE WILC[illegible]

South Kingstown, Sept. 1.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $ 2 *per Annum.*—$ 1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, October 17, 1812. [Vol. LI.—No. 2636.]

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale at his store No 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds.
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour.
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf.

Newport, Oct. 10.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles :—

Broadcloths,	Cotton shirtings,
Cassimeres,	Pins,
Blankets,	Ferrets,
Flannels,	Q and S bindings,
Plains,	Velveteens,
Bombazetts,	Genoa cords,
Wildbores,	Tabby velvets,
Rattinetts,	Dimities,
Kerseys,	Cambric do
Bockings,	Furniture do.
Ladies Cloths,	Shirt moulds,
Hunters' do.	Worsted hosiery,
Braces,	Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Silk Twist,	
Long Lawns.	Linens, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS; being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz.

Purple picquet,	Hailstone purle,
Victory gauze,	do. leno,
Bird's eye,	Tambor'd sprigs,
Whip netts,	Bandeau hdkfs.
Drop netts,	crape, leno & nett,
Spotted leno,	Policat & madrass handkerchiefs.
Plain leno,	
Spotted crape,	Imitation cambrics,
Riddle lappet,	Book muslins,
Seeded books,	India muslins,
Cluster seeded,	Turkey red bandannae,
Patent nett,	
Spidered do.	Mussulipatams.
Veined do.	Bandannas, of all colours, &c. &c
Sprig'd purle,	

The above Goods will be sold at air advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

Boston, Oct. 8.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing under the Firm of G. W. MARTIN & Co. is by mutual consent, dissolved this day.

GEORGE W MARTIN,
JOHN H WHEELWRIGHT.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1812.

EDWARD COLLINS,
Lock and Gun Smith.

INFORMS the public he has taken a shop on Sherman's wharf, where he executes all kinds of work in iron, in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

Newport Oct 7

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs — And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to

JOHN DENNIS; *Adm'r*

Newport Oct. 5

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose, at any time within said period

SIMON NEWTON,
JOHN CLARKE. } *Com'rs*

Newport, October 5, 1812

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Oct. 1, 1812.

THE Creditors of JAMES R DOCKRAY, of Jamestown, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday of October inst. then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of the Act passed in 1756 for the relief of insolvent debtors, ought not to be granted. SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

Temper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

A FEW more copies of *TEMPER*, or *DOMESTIC SCENES* —A Tale, by Mrs. Opie, in 2 vols.—Price $ 1 50.

A L S O,
Just received and for sale as above,

Regulations for the Field Exercise, Manœuvres, and conduct of the INFANTRY of the United States; drawn up and adapted to the organization of the MILITIA and Regular TROOPS.—By *Col. ALEXANDER SMYTH.*—By order of the Secretary of War.—With 34 explanatory Plates.—Price $ 4.

Reviews, &c.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, No. 38, *Quarterly Review*, No. 13, and *Port Folio* for September, are just received and ready for delivery to subscribers.

New Publications.

The following New Works are just received.

THE ABSENTEE—A Tale, by Miss Edgeworth—being a continuation of her Tales of Fashionable Life—2 vols —"Miss Edgeworth," say the Edinburgh Reviewers, "is the great modern Mistress of true Philosophy, and has eclipsed, we think, all her predecessors. By her Popular Tales, she has rendered an invaluable service to the middling orders of people; and by her Tales of Fashionable Life, she has made a great and meritorious effort to promote the happiness and respectability of the higher classes."

The diverting history of *JOHN BULL*, and *BROTHER JONATHAN*. By *Hector Bull-us.*—Price 75 cents.—This work is said to be written by the author of *Salmagundi.*

Also, The second and improved edition of *KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.*—*Two Volumes*—*Price Three Dollars.*

Newport, Sept 18.

Thomas Lyman,

HAVING formed a connexion in business with B. HAZARD, Esq. offers his services to his Friends and the public in general for the performance of any business in the line of his Profession. He solicits their patronage no further than he shall merit it by a strict attention to their interests.

Newport, Sept. 10. 6w

JOHN MEIN,

INTENDS to open an EVENING SCHOOL on the 1st of October next.

Newport, Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now closing his business.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to him either for *Blacksmithing, Store Accounts* or *Notes*, to make immediate payment at his store, No. 11, Long-Wharf, as all accounts of more than six months standing will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Sept 26, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome New-York built *CHAISE*, of the latest fashion, with plated harness.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms, which are liberal, by applying to *R. & G. C. SHAW*, No. 3, Farewell-street, where the chaise may be seen.

All orders in the Chaise-making line thankfully received and executed with despatch.

Newport, Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of *Christopher Gardner*, Esq late of North-Kingstown, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

GEORGE B. GARDNER, *Executor*

North-Kingstown, August 31.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

12 Tierces Molasses.
8 Hogsheads West-India Rum.
15 pipes Gin.
6 Pipes Brandy.
30 boxes Spanish Segars, and

A constant supply of Flour, Mather's brand.

Newport, Sept. 26

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY having resolved to suspend their business and close their Accounts.—Those indebted to said Company by Note or otherwise, are requested to call at their Office and pay the same, or give a Note with an approved endorser, payable in 60 days at the Rhode-Island Union Bank.—On failure thereof, their Notes will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

B. PIERCE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, Sept. 24.

Valuable FARM, FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION, *On THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1812, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if fair if not the first fair day after) if not previously disposed of at private sale.*

THE FARM formerly occupied by *Edward Easton*, deceased. It lies contiguous to the land belonging to Mrs. Gibbs, on the west, and on the north by the land of Nicholas Easton, deceased.—Said Land is pleasantly situated, and sufficiently elevated for a good prospect and wholesome air. It presents a fair view of the ocean, which affords fishing, fowling, and manure. The natural quality of the soil is equal to any in the State.—There is on the Farm a good Orchard, Dwelling-House, barn and crib, a good supply of excellent water, and between 60 and 70 acres of land, of which, nearly the whole can be improved to every advantage.—For further particulars enquire of JOHN EASTON in Newport, or PELEG EASTON on the premises.

Middletown, Sept. 23.

TO LET,

A HOUSE of the Subscriber, in Thames-street, with or without the Shop, situate next North of Mr. *Silas Dean's*, and opposite Mrs. *Mason's*.

JOHN R. SHEARMAN.

Newport, Sept. 26.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every desciption He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactouy in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or othe shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measrues, at the shortest notice

He returns his thanks to his customers for therpatronage he has hitherto received, and flattes himself, by the exetions he has made to pocue good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

ABSCONDED,

FROM my service an Apprentice, named WILLIAM GRAY —All persons are hereby forbid harbouring said Apprentice upon penalty of the law in such cases provided

GODFREY WENWOOD.

Newport, Sept. 17.

Election of PRESIDENT.

FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Convention of the Delegates of Eighteen Counties of VIRGINIA, held at Staunton, on the 21st of September, for the purpose of forming a General Ticket of Electors of President and Vice-President—to the Freeholders of Virginia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!

YOU are already apprised of the views, which determined the time, the place, and the occasion of this Convention. We have to regret, that the notice which gave rise to it, so recently appeared, as to furnish to the counties most remote from that in which it originated, no certain opportunity of electing Delegates in due time to aid our deliberations. Had this notice been earlier published, and more generally diffused, we are confident, that our number would have been commensurate with the extent of the Commonwealth. Reduced to the necessity of abandoning the object of our assemblage, an object intimately connected, as we believe, with the SALVATION of our COUNTRY, or of proceeding to its execution with the lights afforded us by the delegation of eighteen counties, we have not hesitated as to the course which we should pursue.

Awfully impressed with the dangers which threaten our country from the success of the only electoral ticket yet tendered to our adoption; conscious of the purity of our own motives, and confidently relying on your candour and patriotism, we earnestly recommend to the zealous support of the Friends of Peace, Union and Commerce, throughout Virginia, the subjoined nomination of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

As Friends of COMMERCE, we ask your co-operation in removing from office an administration, which has nearly accomplished its total annihilation.—As Friends of Peace, we invite your solemn protest against the authors of an impolitic and unnecessary war. As Friends of Union, we invoke you to arrest the progress of a system, tending to its speedy and awful dissolution.

Fellow-Citizens, you have been grossly deceived and betrayed, by those in whom you have confidently reposed the most sacred trust. Unless you mean to measure your credulity by their presumption, we beg you to enquire into the causes of the present war, to unravel the sophistry by which they have been perplexed, and to rend the veil by which they have been obscured and discoloured.

Reject, we entreat you, the force of mere authority, and assert the noble privilege of freemen. Think, reason, and judge for ourselves.

Were authority, indeed, to be exclusively regarded, in deciding upon the policy of the present war, what authority is entitled to so much respect, as that of the very people, for whose peculiar benefit, it is pretended to be waged? It is a war to protect our navigation, in defiance of the earnest petitions, and remonstrances of those who own four-fifths of our ships; who are the fathers, brothers, and sons, of nine-tenths of our seamen. Hostilities have been commenced in behalf of the freedom of foreign commerce, at the moment when the hand of the merchant is shut against the loan required to conduct them.

If authority be rejected, what shall be our opinion of the choice which Mr Madison has made of our foe.—Four years have now nearly elapsed, since the proposition was universally asserted, by the friends of Administration, that Great-Britain and France had alike injured us, that war with both would be impolitic, and that war with one of those belligerents, would be abject submission to the will of the other; in the forcible language of Congress, that "a selection could not be made between them, on any principle of propriety or justice." Concede, then, to the administration, all that it contended for, and test, we pray you, by this concession, the moral fitness and political expediency of that selection of an enemy, which it has since deliberately and solemnly made.

If the balance of injury sustained by the United States, from the two principal belligerents, hung in equilibrio in November 1808, what effect have subsequent events produced upon it?

If the interference of France in our quarrel with Spain, of which most abundant evidence was furnished by our ministers at home and abroad, if her perfidious and open violation of the most important provisions of her treaty with us, if her Berlin decree which, sought its justification in a measure of her enemy, pronounced by our secretary of state highly beneficial to the commercial interest of this country, if these acts of hostility are balanced by the theoretical injuries of Great-Britain, as our minister in France expressly termed them, what may we ask has been subsequently done by that nation, to counterbalance the decrees of Milan, Bayonne and Rambouillet? That legalized system of burnings, plunder and rapine, by which the property of our merchants has been decoyed into the ports of France for the purposes of confiscation; the flames of our vessels have been made to light the midnight path of the sea robber; our sailors turned adrift, at the mercy of a rude ocean, or cast upon the precarious and stinted charity of their plunderers, in cities and villages already swarming with the wretched victims of misery and want? What have we from England to counterbalance those taunts and railings, which called in question our national independence, degraded our legislature to the rank of the colonial parliament of Jamaica, reproached us with a want of energy and policy, and disdainfully and insultingly intimated that unless we pursued the course pointed out to us by the despot and scourge of Europe, we might have to fight for interest, after having refused to fight for honor? Did our non-intercourse law provoke from England an order of council, like the decree of Rambouillet? Did she, in this instance, imitate the policy of the government, or copy, in others, the language of the minister of France?—Has there been no difference in the manner in which these belligerents have sought to justify, or to excuse their infractions of our rights? Between the laboured arguments of the minister of England, and the contemptuous silence of that of France. A silence which Mr. Barlow assures us, has not even vouchsafed a verbal answer to his humiliating intercessions for an explanation of the continued burnings of our vessels on the high seas, "that most distressing of all the modes by which belligerents exercise power contrary to right."

The orders of council, of Nov. 1807, never justifiable, have been relaxed, from time to time by subsequent modifications, while the conduct of France, diversified by her various decrees and her contradictory constructions of them, proceeded from great to higher aggravations outrages and insults.

On the other hand, how have these injurious acts, and this contumelious language been regarded by our administration? Did it meet the insults of the Duke of Cadore, offered near the Court of his master, with the same jealous sensibility which it evinced, under the doubtful and the disclaimed insinuation of Mr. Jackson, at that of Washington? Was Mr. Serrurier on his arrival from France, after the pretended repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees began to be every where questioned, and the prosperity of this nation hung upon the doubtful inquiry, pursued with the same jealous interrogatories, with the same ingenious and unceasing efforts to vary the true question of controversy between the two governments to the injury of France, which marked that able correspondence with Mr. Foster, which preceded the present war with England? Was the system of non-importations, embargoes and non-intercourse, so long, and so pertinaciously pursued, a system of avowed neutrality, but of actual hostility, equal in its operation on the two belligerents, who were said, in justfication of it, to have alike injured us, and to guard against whose continued aggressions, it was professed to be alike intended?

We will not appeal to the language of the administration as authority for what it has felt at different times upon these subjects. It would have been happy for our country, if we could better rely on its judgment. That judgment once solemnly determined not to revive the provisions of the non-intercourse law against Great Britain, until France should have not only repealed her Berlin and Milan decrees but that also of Rambouillet, and have actually restored, or promise restitution of the millions of our property rapaciously seized under it. To such a sensibility we cannot appeal, on such a judgment we cannot rely, for authority, because the evidence which it furnishes is in open contradiction with [illegible] administration without system [illegible] its character distinguished, [illegible] principle but by its [illegible] lity has hitherto put up with the insults

[illegible] from her, of France, without requiri[illegible] of abuse, the retraction of one e[illegible]ion or atonement or a satisfactory expl[illegible]ence. The moment for one act of [illegible] of November, [illegible]norable procla[illegible] the Rambouillet de[illegible] 1810, evince[illegible]sequent plunder of our cree, and [illegible]onstituted no insuperable mercha[illegible] commercial discrimination, obsta[illegible] France, against her inveterate in [illegible]. In fine, neither that decree it[illegible], nor her unretracted insults, nor her contemptuous and perfidious breach of that faith which she plighted by the letter of her minister, of the 5th of August, 1810, assuring us of the actual repeal of her other decrees; nor all those injuries together; which might be regarded as interpositions of a Gracious Providence in our favor, if they could shield us from a war with Great-Britain. A war, in contradiction of a former resolution of Congress, which forbade a discrimination between our foes, without a justifiable inequality in the character of the wrongs which they had done us, unless we so interpret that resolution, as to authorise the infliction of the greater punishment on the smaller offence.

Can any one believe, after the treaty of Mr. Monroe and Pinkney received the approbation of Great-Britain, that a conduct towards that nation, as conciliatory, as that which has been pursued towards her enemy, would not have terminated our differences with her?

Can it be believed, that if, at the close of the last session of Congress, the war which now exists against Great-Britain alone, had been extended to France also, we should not, before this, have been at peace with the former? Is it not now evident, that while Mr. Madison was preparing his War-message to Congress, the repeal of the Orders in Council was resolved upon in London? He must be blind indeed, who does not perceive, in the recent rejection of a proffered armistice, accompanied by an official communication of that repeal, the settled determination of our administration to continue the war, for objects, which would not have been publicly alledged, as a sufficient justification to its commencement?

Fellow-Citizens, the same policy and the same sensibility which dictated the proclamation of November 1810, while our commerce was bleeding under the lash of France, and of Denmark, her then notorious instrument, have prompted the rejection of the proposed armistice, and will prosecute the war, as long as its authors have the ability to impose on a much deceived, and much abused people—As long as the spirit of party shall continue superior to a love of country, and hatred of England conjoined to partiality for France, shall lend it additional force. The rule of the war of '56, ceased with the subject on which it operated, the existence of French colonies: The paper blockades, as explained by Mr. Foster, are brought within the principle of our own interpretation of the law of nations: The Orders of Council have been repealed, not, as were the Berlin and Milan decrees, but by a solemn act of the same authority which gave them being, and in a manner conformable to ancient and invariable usage. The subject of impressment alone remains to be provided for, and we have the highest authority for asserting that, disappearing as it did, from our late discussions with England, it has not been for several years, beyond the reach of just and honorable accommodation, on the principle of convenient and reciprocal concessions.

Fellow-Citizens, we will not ask, why the war continues? Because we have, in fact, received no satisfactory reason, why it was begun. The very act of war, having sanctioned the right of selecting among many a single foe, as the object of our exclusive hostility, we have seen no motive of justice or policy for throwing down our gauntlet to the nation with whom it was our highest interest to be at peace, while we court the friendship of our enemy whose peace has become of little value to us, and full of danger. —Why have we challenged for battle, a nation most capable of injuring us at present, and whose destruction, could we accomplish it, would be but the prelude of our own subjection to her rapacious and insidious enemy? We have discovered no reason, why, in a war for free commerce, we should have so chosen our foe, as to destroy the larger part, and imminently to hazard the very small residue of the only trade, which we could securely and beneficially enjoy. The most charitable conclusion, which we can form, in regard to the author of such a war, is one fatal to his official capacity, and as it is an inevitable inference from unquestionable facts, the necessity of his removal from the station he now occupies, is equally obvious.

But had the war in which we are [illegible] involved, been recommended [illegible] every consideration of policy, Mr. Madison has incurred a heavy responsibility in urging its commencement without a previous preparation for [illegible] vigorous prosecution.—[illegible] not invited the attack of the enemy without having to put on the armour of resistance? The western wilderness is now howling with the exulting cry of a savage foe, whose [illegible] lights the darkness of the forest with the nightly fires of defenceless dwellings while his murderous [illegible] drinks the blood of their helpless and unsheltered inhabitants—of aged sires, of widows, and of orphans. The peaceful citizen is summoned at the approach of winter, to quit the fire side of his family, in order to traverse a dreary desert and to course at an inclement season, in a high northern latitude, the icy margin of our inland seas, in quest of a secret and savage enemy. Should a distant sail meet his weary eye from the yet liquid surface of the lake he will discern at the mast-head, the flag of his foe.

Surely our administration is the first, that ever went to war, in order to raise an army, and to borrow money to maintain it; and yet, such considerations were among the loudest arguments urged in favour of a precipitate commencement of hostilities.

The maxim of a great general of antiquity was, "that with money, he could get men; and with men, he could get money." Our administration has gone to war without having either enlisted the men, or borrowed the money which it required.

Had it but listened to the voice of experience or the counsels of prudence; had it only waited the arrival of the promised treaty from France; the return of another vessel dispatched for intelligence to that favored land: had not the impatience of Congress to adjourn, overset all its previous resolutions, whether of honor, justice, or policy, we should now, not only, be in the actual enjoyment of peace, but have the consolation of perceiving our differences with England, reduced to a ground not hitherto urged by the administration as a sufficient cause for actual hostilities, until the war had been resolved upon.

Fellow-Citizens, we implore your attention to the *causes*, the *conduct*, and the *probable consequences* of this *war*. We have but briefly touched upon them. The views of them, have been multiplied to such an extent, as to place the whole subject under every possible aspect, and to require of those who are desirous of truth, and not afraid to think for themselves, only the patience, and the labour to read, and to reflect. For ourselves, and those whom we have the honor to represent, should our purpose and theirs, to accomplish a change in the administration of our government, fail of success, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we have done our duty to ourselves, to them, and to our common country. If our efforts shall do no more, than tend to disprove the unfounded insinuation against Virginia, that her feelings are at war with the prosperity of the union, we shall have done much. We shall have allayed the inquietude of a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and by reviving their hopes of a speedy change of that wretched system of Administration, under which they suffer, only *more* than ourselves, we shall have confirmed the political ties which bind them to us, and triumphantly conducted our happy constitution, and union, through the severest trial that they have been doomed to encounter.

Our Motto is "Peace, Union and Commerce, and no Foreign Alliance."—May it crown our zealous exertions with success; in proportion as its tendency is to crown our beloved country with blessings.

[*Then follows a list of 25 distinguished Citizens as Electoral Candidates*]

ROBERT PORTERFIELD,
Attested by *Chairman, Con.*
WM. NOI[illegible]ND, *Sec'ry Con.*

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, OCT. 15, 1812.

THE Legislature of this State assembled yesterday in the State-House, agreeably to adjournment from the last session. The two branches being assembled at the appointed hour, a joint committee was chosen to wait on the Governor, to inform him of their readiness to proceed on the business of the session; they reported that his Excellency was ready to make his Communication; and the two branches immediately assembling in Convention, were waited upon by the Governor, and addressed in the following able

SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE period again approaches, when Electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States are to be appointed, and you have now assembled that you may execute the important trust, of directing the manner of their appointment on the part of this State. I hope that nothing will interfere, to prevent an impartial discharge of this public duty. The language of the Constitution, on this subject, is imperative:—"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors"—this form of expression was necessary, for it is obvious, that if the States should neglect to appoint Electors, the National Government would be at an end. In addition to this, the Constitution has required, that the members of the State Legislatures, and all Executive Officers shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution.—We have taken this oath, and have also sworn, impartially to perform all the duties incumbent on us, as members of the State government. Should this duty be neglected, the people of this State would, on this important occasion, lose their political consequence, and be deprived of the rights of citizens.

By a letter of the 12th of last June, the Secretary of War requested me, by direction of the President, to order into the service of the United States, on the requisition of Major-General Dearborn, such part of the quota of militia from this State, detached conformably to the act of the 10th of April last, as he might deem necessary, for the defence of the sea-coast.—On the 22d of June, I received a letter from General Dearborn, informing me that war was declared against Great-Britain, and requested me to order forty-one companies of the detached militia into the service of the U. S. for the defence of the ports and harbors in this state, and the harbor of Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island; and stating that the companies were intended for the following ports and harbours, in the following proportions:—For Passamaquoddy five companies, for Machias one company, for Castine three companies, for Demariscotta and Wiscasset two companies, for Kennebunk one company, for Portland five companies, for Marblehead, Salem, Cape-Ann and Newbury-port four companies, for Boston twelve companies, and for Rhode-Island eight companies. I also received from Gen. Dearborn two other letters of June 26 and June 29, on the same subject.

The Constitution of the U. S. declares that "Congress may provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" and the act of Congress of April 10th authorising a detachment of 100,000 of the militia, empowers the President to "call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, in all the exigencies provided by the Constitution." From these clauses in the Constitution, and law of April 10th, the President derives his authority to call the militia of the states into actual service; and, except in the exigencies above mentioned, he can have no authority by the Constitution to do it.—But there was no suggestion, either in the letter from the war department, above referred to, or in those from Gen. Dearborn, that this State or Rhode-Island was invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion; or that either of the exigencies, recognized by the Constitution and law of the United States existed.—If such declaration could have been made, with truth, it would undoubtedly have been made.

Gen Dearborn plainly supposed, that in consequence of the act declaring war, he was authorised, by virtue of the power given him by the President, to require any part or the whole of our detached militia to be called out and marched to such places in this and the neighbouring states as he might think proper.—If this construction of the Constitution is correct, the President and Congress will be able, at any time, by declaring war, to call the whole militia of the United States into actual service, and march them to such places as they may think fit, and retain them in service so long as the war shall continue.——It is declared, indeed, by the aforesaid act of April 10th, that the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve, "a longer time than six months, after they arrive at the place of rendezvous."—But if the mere act of declaring war, gives a right to the National Government, to call the militia into service, and detain them six months, it must give them a right to detain them six years, if the war continues so long; and the National Government has the same authority, to call out the whole, as a part of the militia.

Heretofore it has been understood, that the power of the President and Congress to call the militia into service, was to be exercised only in cases of sudden emergency, and not for the purpose of forming them into a standing army, or of carrying on offensive war.—But, according to the above construction, the right to employ the militia is made to depend, not upon contingencies which the National Government might be unable to foresee, or provide against, but upon its own act—upon the existence of a state of war, which the Government has a right to declare as often, and continue as long, as it may think proper.

Although many of the most important attributes of sovereignty are given by the Constitution to the Government of the U. States, yet there are some, which still belong to the State Governments; of these, one of the most essential, is the entire controul of the militia, except in the exigencies above mentioned; this has not been delegated to the United States, it is therefore reserved to the States respectively; and whenever it shall be taken from them, and a consolidation of the military force of the States shall be effected, the security of the State Governments will be lost, and they will wholly depend for their existence, upon the moderation and forbearance of the National Government.

I have been fully disposed to comply with the requirements of the Constitution of the Unitetd States, and the laws made in pursuance of it, and sincerely regretted, that any request should be made by an officer of the National Government to which I could not constitutionally conform. But it appears to me that the requisition aforesaid was of that character; and I was under the same obligation to maintain the rights of the State, as to support the Constitution of the United States. If the demand was not warranted by the Constitution, I should have violated my duty in a most important point, if I had attempted to inforce it, and had thereby assisted in withdrawing the Militia from the rightful authority of the State. Besides, if the measure was not required by the Constitution, it would have been oppressive, as the Militia must have been called from their occupations to places remote from their homes, and detained in the service during the busy season of the year. I therefore, on the third day of July, issued a general order; and on the same day wrote to Gen. Dearborn, that I had directed the Adjutant General to furnish him with a copy of it; and that after mature reflection I had endeavored, in that order, to pursue the course which my duty, in relation to the request contained in his letter of June 22d, required of me.

Afterwards, by a letter of July 15th, Gen. Dearborn informed me, that having received orders to leave the sea-coast, where he was ordered for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for placing the towns and garrisons in a state of defence against the invasion or attack of the enemy, and repair to Albany, it became his duty to request me to order out such part of the detached militia as *the present state of war required*, the number being stated in his letter of the 22d June; and that as other objects would require the service of a great part of the regular troops, it would become his duty to order them from the seaboard. This letter I had no opportunity of answering before Gen. Dearborn left the State. But I presumed if this State was in danger of invasion, that the regular troops would not be ordered to Albany, and if they were so ordered, that the militia were not liable to be called into service and stationed in the forts of the United States to do garrison duty when no danger of invasion appeared.

On the 27th of July, I received a letter from the Secretary of War, of the 21st of that month, stating, that orders had been given to General Dearborn to move the regular troops to the northern frontier, leaving a sufficient number to man the guns in the garrison on the seaboard, and renewing the requisition aforesaid. In this letter he says, "The danger of invasion which existed at the time of issuing the order of the President, increases." This expression was peculiarly guarded, as the order of the President was issued before war was declared. However, as this and the last letter of General Dearborn seemed to imply that there was some danger of invasion, and as the measures to be taken on my part were of importance, I thought it expedient to convene the Council, and request their advice on the subject of the foregoing letters. The Council advised, that they were unable from a view of the Constitution of the United States, and the documents aforesaid, to perceive that any exigency existed which could render it adviseable to comply with the said requisition. But as upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, the Governor and Council have authority to require the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, that it was adviseable to request the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the following questions, viz.

1st. Whether the Commanders in chief of the militia of the several States, have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies contemplated by the Constitution of the United States exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the President, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of Congress?

2d Whether, when either of the exigencies exist, authorising the employing the militia in the service of the U. States, the militia thus employed, can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the President of the United States.

After the above request was made to the Supreme Court, a person deputed by the inhabitants of Eastport and Robbinstown, in our eastern boundary, applied to me representing that there were many lawless people on the borders, from whom they had serious apprehensions of an attack, and requesting that a number of the militia might be stationed in those towns. The Council advised that three companies of the detached militia should be called into the service of the United States for their protection. On the 6th of August I issued an order for that purpose, and directed that two of the companies should be stationed at Eastport and one company at Robbinstown, until the President should otherwise direct; and the same day, by a letter to the Secretary of War, informed him of the transactions aforesaid—and having received the opinion of the Judges on the above questions, enclosed to him their answer.—A copy of that opinion and the letters and papers above referred to, will be laid before you by the Secretary.

Soon after the declaration of war, several towns on the sea-coast applied to the Governor and Council for arms and ammunition, as many persons wh[illegible] were exempt from military duty, we[illegible] destitute of the necessary means of d[illegible]fence. Agreeably to the advice of th[illegible] Council, they were, in some instance[illegible] furnished with those articles. By in[illegible]specting the returns of the Quarter Master General, you will be convince[illegible] of the necessity of obtaining a furth[illegible] supply of small arms and military stor[illegible] and the more so, as our defence on th[illegible] sea board seems almost totally to b[illegible] confided to the militia. We have [illegible] this state several hundred miles of se[illegible] coast, a number of islands near th[illegible] coast are inhabited by our citizens, an[illegible] more than one hundred of our tow[illegible] may be approached by the enemy's ships. It is obvious therefore that only a maritime defence can afford them full security. Still, however, we should employ such means as we posess for their protection, and to this end, it will be necessary that the whole milit[illegible] should be armed and equipped in the best possible manner, and ready to march at the shortest notice, and i[illegible] case of invasion that arms should be in readiness for every man who is able to bear them. In this way it is prob[illegible] that our defensive force, and the gen[illegible] security of the sea-board will be as g[illegible] as if portions of the militia were draw[illegible] from every part of the State, and station[illegible]ed in a few of the large towns on the coast.

While the War, in which we are [illegible] happily involved, continues, it is to be carried on only in the name and by direction of the public. The people cannot act of themselves except for the defence of their possessions and ter[illegible]ritories. Without the commission or particular order of the Government, they have no right to commit hostilities or undertake any offensive expedition. In modern warfare the troops alone carry on the war, while the rest of the people peaceably follow their callings, and if they refrain from hostilities, have generally but little to fear from the enemy's arms.

For many years, and until within a late period, the nations of Europe have made war with moderation and generosity, and in a manner which proved they had not forgotten that their enemies were men, and might afterwards become friends. Indeed war is so dreadful in its effects, and so destructive of human happiness, that the law of nature allows of it only in the utmost extremity; and requires, that when it is resorted to, the persons engaged in it shall endeavor to mitigate its horrors as far as their safety will permit, and the exercise of justice and humanity.—These principles of the law of nature are confirmed by the precepts of the christian religion.

Whatever sentiments may prevail among the people of this State concerning the [illegible] or expediency of [illegible] present [illegible] I trust that they will [illegible] enjoined [illegible] laws and [illegible]ing to obstruct the [illegible] constitutional measures [illegible] may think proper [illegible] adopt. [illegible] measures are thought to be unjustifiable or particularly injurious to this part of the Union, let [illegible] cherish a confidence in the wisdom [illegible] justice of the other States, and wait with patience for the remedy provided [illegible] the Constitution. In the mean [illegible] let us regard with abhorrence the violent personal outrages, which [illegible] fatal to the peace and disgraceful [illegible] the character of any people; let [illegible] watchful and determined to prevent tumults and disorders of every k[illegible] which our internal tranquility wo[illegible] endangered, and be as willing to [illegible] in others the right of expressing [illegible] opinions of public measures, as w[illegible] to exercise that right ourselves.

I shall readily co-operate with [illegible] Gentlemen, in any measures that [illegible] be tho't conducive to the defence [illegible] tranquility of the State, and the p[illegible]vation and security of the Union [illegible] may the God of our Fathers prote[illegible] in this calamitous period, and gu[illegible] in the way of duty and safety.

CALEB STRO[illegible]

October 14th, 1812.

By the last Mai[illegible]

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, [illegible]

Extract to the Editors, dat[illegible] [illegible]ton, Sept. 28.

WE have just received inte[illegible] here, that Gen. Harrison has lef[illegible] W. army, and proceeded with the m[illegible] ed men to his own territory. T[illegible] like bringing hemp from your c[illegible] to ours, for there are already mor[illegible] in that territory, than are necess[illegible] effect every purpose. The army w[illegible] under the command of brig. gen. [illegible] chester, a gentleman of great res[illegible] bility and merit, but who does n[illegible] sess the confidence of the Kentu[illegible] like Harrison. Great disconte[illegible] murmuring were produced amo[illegible] troops, when they were informed [illegible] change; but on being addressed b[illegible] rison, they appeared better satisf[illegible]

The last mail from Washingt[illegible] brought letters from the depart[illegible] war, vesting Harrison with the fu[illegible] mand of the N. W. army.—An [illegible] was immediately started, and ho[illegible] entertained that it will arrive, b[illegible]

will have proceeded any considerable distance. This is as it should be. By this measure, the Executive has met the universal wish of the western country. You can have no idea, how very popular gen. Harrison is with the people of Kentucky. It is not confined to men of any particular politics, but all agree that he is the most proper man to head our troops, and they will be greatly disappointed, if his expedition is not completely crowned with success.

Enclosed is a copy of Harrison's general orders, on relinquishing the command of the army.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Wayne, Sept. 19, 1812.

The President of the U. S. having designated brig. gen. James Winchester to the command of the army originally destined to relieve Gen Hull, and that officer having arrived at this place, the command is accordingly relinquished to him. Brig. Gen. Payne, Col. Wells, and Capt. Gerrard, commanding the several corps composing the army, will accordingly report themselves to Gen. Winchester, and receive his orders.

If any thing could soften the regret which the general feels at parting with troops, which has so entirely won his confidence and affection, it is the circumstance of his committing them to the charge of one of the heroes of our glorious Revolution; a man distinguished as well for the services he has rendered his country, as for the possession of every qualification which constitutes the gentleman.

The general cannot take leave of this gallant army, which he has commanded with so much satisfaction, without expressing the high sense he entertains of their conduct. For ten days past they have performed severe duty with scarcely a sufficiency of food to sustain them, and entirely without some articles of the ration—and that too without a murmur, and with an alacrity which could only have been expected from veteran troops

The Gen. requests brig. gen Payne and every officer and soldier of the army to accept his thanks, for the support they have given him upon every occasion, and for the promptitude and alacrity with which his orders have been obeyed. He has taken care to communicate to the governor of Kentucky, and through him to the people of that state, his opinion of their distinguished merits; and his entire confidence in their perseverance in the path of glory and patriotism.

The general feels equal pride and alacrity in acknowledging the personal attachment which the army has manifested towards him, and he assures them that their welfare and glory is the first object of his wishes, and as a means of securing both, he most earnestly recommends and entreats, that the confidence which they have so often expressed in him, may be transferred to his worthy successor.

As governor and commander in chief of the Indiana territory, the general assumes the command of all the troops in that territory, by virtue of an order received from the honorable the secretary of war, and as a major-general of the Kentucky quota, he takes the command of all the troops of that state north of the Ohio, excepting the army of gen. Winchester.

Copy, NATH. F. ADAMS, D. A. G.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCT. 14.

FROM SPAIN.

The official despatches of Lord Wellington are to the 13th August, from the capital of Spain.—Madrid, the castle of the Retiro, Guadalaxara, Toledo, &c. with immense warlike stores were among the last achievements of the allied army. The nominal King, Joseph, had fled towards Valencia, followed by a detachment of the allies.—Later Lisbon accounts state, that Lord Wellington had garrisoned Madrid, and had returned to the North.

The French army late under Marmont, reinforced from the North, and finding Lord Wellington had gone against Madrid, halted at Burgos, returned on Valladolid, and compelled the Spanish column therein to retire into Leon. In that quarter Astorga and Tordessillas had just before capitulated to the Spaniards.

The siege of Cadiz had been raised and renewed. The Spanish army in Murcia was routed by the French General D'Harispe, on the 21st July, and had retreated with loss to Alicant;—where General Maitland, with 15000 fine troops, from Sicily and Minorca landed the 10th August, and was joined by the corps under General O'Donnel and Roche.

LISBON, AUG. 31.—Astorga capitulated the 9th August.

General Ballesteros was at Ximera the 8th inst and had taken a convoy of 600 mules and 300 horses.

General Maitland landed at Alicant, on the 10th August, with 15,000 men, from Sicily and Minorca.

Marshall Soult was at Seville the 12th August.

October 15.

Letters from Halifax say, "That Admiral Warren never heard of his having any powers to treat with the American government, until he saw it in the American papers."

Newport,

SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1812.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, Sch'r Meteor, Capt. Bartlett, 29 days from Nantz, bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo of Brandy and Dry Goods.

The Meteor brings Paris Papers to the 8th of Sept. containing Bulletins of the Grand Army in Russia to No. 14, which being all under covers to gentlemen in New-York, we could not obtain a view of them; but an intelligent Passenger in the Meteor, from recollection of their contents, states the following particulars:—

The 13th Bulletin was dated at Smolenski, which place the Emperor Napoleon had entered and destroyed by fire on the 18th of August.—The last Bulletin, No. 14, was dated at the same place on the 24th of August, at which time the Russian Army was still retreating, and a severe engagement had taken place with their rear, in which the French were stated to have been victorious, though with considerable loss in men and officers, among the latter a Marshal of the Empire.—Smolenski contained 12,000 inhabitants, and is distant 75 leagues from Moscow, towards which city the Russian Army was retreating.—Riga was besieged by Marshal Davoust.

Marshal Massena passed through Bordeaux on his way to Spain about the first of Sept. and troops were constantly marching for the Peninsula, which the French called the *Slaughter-House*.—The French papers were silent upon the subject of the Spanish war, and the defeat of Marmont was mentioned only in whispers.

A new requisition of 150,000 men had been made in France, to be taken from the Banks, (that is to say, those who escaped the former drafts,) and it was supposed this requisition would sweep the whole of that description.

The news of our declaration of War against England was received in France about the 20th of July, and was greeted with demonstrations of joy;—but the prevailing opinion was, that Bonaparte would not relax in the rigorous enforcement of his commercial restrictions, as he obtains a sufficiency of Colonial produce by the licensed trade with England.—He appears to regard our interests with indifference or contempt.

All American vessels arriving in France, are obliged to send their papers on to Bonaparte, at his head-quarters in Russia, and await their return with his Permit, before they can enter or sell.—The Meteor was detained three months for this ceremony, and her Permit was dated at his head-quarters in Wilna.

No alteration favourable to our commerce had taken place since the promulgation of the repeal of the French decrees, or even since the news of our declaration of War.—No longer ago than the 6th of Sept. last, the passengers in the Meteor were present at the examination of the crew of the sch'r Flash, just arrived from New-York, at which any one of the crew were offered one-third of the proceeds of vessel and cargo, if he would declare that she had touched at an English port, or been boarded by a British cruizer.

The licensed trade between England and France had greatly increased since the news of our war, in consequence of an apprehension that our trade would be entirely cut off.—All kinds of colonial produce was very low in France.

The Meteor has brought Despatches from Mr. Barlow, to our government.

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The above news is hailed by democratic editors as indicative of the final success of Bonaparte against the national and civil liberties of Europe and of the world. Even the defeat of Marmont in Spain and the taking of Madrid by Lord Wellington is deemed by them but a prelude to his final defeat. Devoted to France and regardless of their country's interest and security, they openly rejoice at every event which threatens to involve the world in the consuming vortex of French power.

Americans! read the paragraphs of the democratic editors upon the subject of the wars in Russia and the Peninsula, and say if they do not afford a melancholy proof that they and the party to who they are attached, and by whom they are supported, are emphatically a *French Party*, and that to become the smallest satellites of the Great Napoleon, they would aid in involving this country in the consuming vortex of his power. They triumph in all his victories, and "*a-la-Bulletin*" distort every article of European news for the purpose of self gratification, and to convince the real friends of American Independence, that all resistance to the tyranny of Bonaparte is vain, and that no nation can be safe who does not voluntarily submit to the sceptre of his power.

One cannot peruse these paragraphs in the democratic papers, without either fancying himself in Paris, reading the Moniteur, or suspecting the authors to have forgotten that they are Americans. That those who prate so much about the independence of America, and a British party, should rejoice at every account favorable to the progress of French arms, and delight in the prospect of events, which would remove all limits to French power, and prostrate the world at the feet of her tyrant, is inconsistent with political sincerity.

The article, however, which relates to the vexatious proceedings in France against our commerce, can afford no consolation to the parasites of Bonaparte in this country, or to our obsequious rulers. To promote the interests, or to gratify the will of France, we have sacrificed our commerce, ruined our revenue, and impoverished our country, and at length in obedience to her dictates, we have declared war against her rival power, and what do we get for all this, but continued insult and injury?

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We learn, with pleasure, that Lieut. OLIVER H. PERRY, of this town, has been deservedly promoted a *Master Commandant* in the Navy of the United States.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The General Election in Maryland, was held on the 5th inst. and we heartily congratulate the Friends of Peace and Good Order upon the result. For the first time these twelve years there will be a Federal-Republican majority in the legislature of Maryland. The House of Delegates consists of 80 members, of those elected 55 are Federal-Republicans and 21 are Democrats. The county of Washington is the only one that remains to be heard from: if all the delegates (4) in this county should be *War-Hawks*, the Peace-Makers will then have a majority of 30 in the House of Delegates; and of fifteen in a joint vote with the Senate, which is composed of 15 members, who are all democrats, being elected (two years ago) for five years. By this joint vote the Governor, Council, Civil Officers, &c. are appointed; as also will be a Senator of the United States, in the room of Mr. Reed, whose term expires in March next.

ALEXANDER C. HANSON, Esq. (one of the Editors of the *Federal-Republican*, who was so barbarously treated by the Baltimore Mob) is elected a Member of Congress from the State of Maryland, by a majority of 914 votes.

Messrs. CRABB and KILGOUR, two of the defenders of Mr. Hanson's house when it was attacked, and of his constitutional rights, are elected to the House of Delegates.

DELAWARE.

HENRY M. RIDGELEY, and THOMAS COOPER, both Federal-Republicans, have been chosen to Congress in Delaware. In the present Congress that State has but one Representative in the House, Mr. Ridgeley. The Federal majorities have greatly increased in that firm and enlightened State—and several democratic places have changed or diminished their majorities.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A State Convention of Democratic Delegates has been held in Pennsylvania and an Electoral Ticket recommended to the people, composed of gentlemen of great personal merit and influence, who will give their votes for DE WITT CLINTON, as President, and JARED INGERSOL, as Vice-President of the United States.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Our letters from various quarters of the State of New-Hampshire, give sanguine hopes, that the Peace Candidates for Members of Congress and Electors, will be chosen, by handsome majorities. Indeed so great has been the change of political sentiments, since the Declaration of War that it has been ascertained, the votes, in case the Legislature should have determined on choosing the Electors, would have been in favor of the *Peace-Makers*.—*Bos. Gaz.*

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We are sorry to say there is no foundation for the rumor received from New York, as stated in the last Mercury, of the re-capture of Detroit, and the taking of Fort-Malden, by Gen. Harrison. The report was brought to New-York by a passenger in the Steam-boat, and was said to come from Buffaloe.

It will be seen by an article under our mail head, that Gen. Harrison has been superseded in the command of the N.W. Army by Gen. Winchester, and has set out for the Indiana Territory of which he is Governor and Commander in Chief. Soon after his departure from the camp, the mail from Washington informed that the President had changed his mind again, and re-instated Harrison, and an express was then sent after him.

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We this day present to our readers the proceedings of the convention from a number of counties of Virginia, held at Staunton, for the purpose of nominating electors of president and vice president. It has been erroneously stated in some of the papers, that the convention had recommended Mr. RUFUS KING as a candidate for the Presidency. Whatever the individual opinions of any of the members may have been, the business of the convention was to nominate *electors*; and it does not appear that they expressed any sentiment as to the individuals for whom they should give their votes in case of being elected.

Providence, October 1[illegible]

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the PROVIDENCE Bank, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—*Thomas L. Halsey, Nicholas Brown, Obadiah M. Brown, Samuel Butler, jun. James B. Mason, Samuel G. Arnold, Benjamin Hoppin, Thomas P. Ives, and Oliver Kane.*

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, THOMAS P. IVES was unanimously re-elected President, and OTIS AMMIDON, Cashier.

Married,

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Towle, Capt. HENRY SMITH, of Bristol, to Miss AMELIA MAYBERY, daughter of Capt. Freeman Maybery of this town.

Died,

At the Island of St. Thomas, in May 1811, Mr. BENJAMIN BROWNELL, son of the late Capt. Thomas Brownell, of this town, in the 24th year of his age—an enterprising promising young man. His death is much lamented by his relatives and acquaintance.

In this town on Monday last, Mr WILLIAM LEE, aged 84 years.—He was a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Oct. 16, 1812.

ENTERED.

Sloop Gen. Greene, Dunham, New-York.

CLEARED.

Schooner Industry, Childs, Philadelphia; do. Shibboleth, Tillinghast, Baltimore; sloop Fame, Earl, New-York; do. Minerva, Bliven, ditto; do. Express, Justin, ditto; do. Aurora, Irish, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Sunday, Sch'r Meteor, Bartlett, 29 days from Nantz, for New-York, with a valuable cargo of Dry Goods, and 60 pipes of Brandy.—Capt. B. brought a list of American vessels in the different ports in France, and the time of their sailing, but its publication at this time, would be improper.—The Meteor has brought a great number of letters.—Spoke no vessels on the passage.—[The Meteor sailed on Monday afternoon for New-York.]

Arrived on Tuesday last, cartel brig Thames, Clarke, of New-Haven, 19 days from Porto Rico, with 22 American prisoners, which had been carried into St. Thomas.—Passenger in the Thames, Capt. Handley of the ship Nabby, which foundered in the gale of the 25th August; Capt. H. and crew, (except the chief mate, who was lost in the gale) took the long boat, and arrived at Porto Rico in 9 days.—Left, Sept. 26th, sch'rs Harriot, Winn, of Baltimore; Ann & Eliza, Boyd, from Philadelphia, and a sch'r from do. under Spanish colors, which had been robbed by a Bermuda privateer of part of her cargo.

Capt. C. also furnished us with the following list of vessels carried into St. Thomas, to Sept. 24, viz:—sch'rs Nimble, Coggeshall, from Rhode-Island; Mount-Vernon, Richardson, do. from Havanna for Porto Rico, under spanish colors; Hannah, Swain, from Newburyport; Indian a from Philadelphia; brig Hannibal from New-London; Amphitrite, from Baltimore, under Spanish colours; a brig from Norfolk for St. Barts; sch'r Greyhound, Allen, from Baltimore for Porto Rico; ship Alligator, of Nantucket, from a whaling voyage, with a full cargo of oil; and two brigs belonging to Nantucket.

Capt. C. also informs, that the privateer sch'r Providence, of Providence, was captured on the 20th of August, after a chace of 6 hours, by a three-masted lugger, and carried into St. Thomas.—The Providence threw several of her guns overboard during the chace.

Arrived on Thursday evening, the pilot-boat schooner Von Hollen, Capt. Perry, of 203 tons, 60 days from Archangel, and 53 from the bar, with a valuable cargo of hemp, iron, &c. bound to Baltimore.—The ship Robinson Potter, Potter, of this port, sailed 15 days before Capt. P. for Leith.—The ship Swift, Howland, of New-York, sailed 14 days previous, and Capt. P. spoke him on the 21st Sept. off Farro Islands.—Ship Stranger, Thomas, of New-York, for Liverpool, loaded, and was waiting for her papers from St. Petersburgh.—The ship Glide, of Salem arrived at Archangel on the 10th of August, from Havanna, (having touched off Salem) had begun to unload, and would be laid up to winter; by this ship, information was received of the declaration of War having passed the lower House of Congress.—The brig Vancouver, Whitney, of Boston, for Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo, sailed 6 days before Capt. P. and on the 21st of August, in the White Sea, Capt. Perry fell in with the Vancouvre, and delivered Capt. W. letters from his freighters, in consequence of which, he immediately put back to Archangel.—Left August 16th, ships Herald, of Salem; Sally, of Boston; Regulus of do; all to be laid up to winter.—Oct. [illegible]

Arch[illegible] risen in [illegible] spoke a British brig [illegible] peace with [illegible] who informed us [illegible]

Same day, [illegible] American and Dobson, from Perry low at [illegible] same evening for N[illegible]oods had [illegible]

Arrived on Saturday [illegible] of the [illegible]teer sch'r Joel Barlow, Ca[illegible] from New-London, having [illegible] head of her foremast; she sailed yesterday on a cruise.

Also sailed yesterday on a cruize, the privateer sch'r Tartar, Capt. King, of New-York.

The brig Yankee, Capt. Wilson, of Bristol, of 18 guns, sailed this morning on a cruise.

The sch'r Tom, Capt. Wilson, of Baltimore, of 14 guns, will sail to-morrow on a cruise.

United States of America.

To EDMUND T. ELLERY, Esq.
Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode-Island.

WHEREAS DAVID HOWELL, Esq. Attorney of the United States, for the District of Rhode-Island, hath made an application to me, the undersigned Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, allotted to the Circuit comprehending the said District, and hath prayed me to issue an order in the nature of a *certiorari*, to cause to be certified into the next Circuit Court to be holden in said District, all actions, suits, causes, pleas or processes, civil or criminal, of what nature or kind soever, that may be depending in said District Court and undetermined, with all the proceedings thereon, and all files and papers relating thereto; because the Hon. DAVID L. BARNES, Judge of said District Court, is at present, by the visitation of Providence, disabled to hold a District Court, and to perform the duties of his said office; of which disability, he the said DAVID HOWELL hath shewn and produced to me satisfactory evidence; and whereas, upon the occurrence of this lamented event it has become my duty to comply with the application aforesaid.

Now, by virtue of the authority to me in this behalf confided, I the said Justice of the Supreme Court aforesaid, do hereby order and require you the said Clerk of said District Court forthwith to certify into the Circuit Court of the United States, next to be holden at Providence, within and for the District of Rhode-Island, on the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, all actions, suits, causes, pleas or processes, civil or criminal, of what nature or kind soever, that may be depending in said District Court and undetermined, with all the proceedings thereon, and all files and papers relating thereto, according to the statute in this behalf made and provided.

And I do further order and require, that this order be published in one or more newspapers, printed in said District of Rhode-Island, at least thirty days before the said session of said Circuit Court.

Hereof fail not, and make due return in the premises, and this shall be your warrant for so doing.

WITNESS my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

JOSEPH STORY, (L. S.)
Justice of the Supreme Court.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Battery on Easton's point, Newport, on the 8th inst. SETH POOL, a private in Capt. House's company of Artillerists—born in Abington, (Mass.) is 38 years old, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches high; has blue eyes, brown hair, a florid complexion, and large red nose: his face appears burnt; by profession a bricklayer—wore away a blue woolen coattee, and white linen pantaloons.

Also, from the same place, on the 15th inst. WALTER JOHNSTON, an Artificer in the same company; born in St. Mary's, Maryland, is 41 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has large blue eyes, dark hair, swarthy complexion, and thin visage; by profession a wheelwright; wore away a blue sailor jacket and blue pantaloons.

Whoever will take up said deserters, and send them to this or any other garrison in New-England, or secure them in any gaol in either of the New-England States, so that they may be obtained, shall be entitled to Sixty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for Pool, and Forty for Johnson, and all charges paid.

JAMES HOUSE,
Capt. Artillerists Commanding.
Fort-Wolcott, August 16, 1812.

For Hartford, New-Bedford, or Nantucket.

THE new and fast-sailing sloop NANCY, L. BERRY Master, 25 tons burthen.—For freight or passage, apply to WM. WHITE, No. 11 Long-Wharf, or the master on board.

Newport, Oct. 14.